

JULIAN AND BANNER.

TRIP BY STAGE TO SAN DIEGO'S MINING DISTRICT.

Something About the Country One sees by the Way and a Glance at the Mines of the District—Profitable Workings.

There is no map of San Diego county except such as is too ancient to show the improvements of recent years, and if one would know something of the country back of San Diego city it is necessary for one to go exploring or get hold of some one who has been there. Just now there is some interest taken by those who have a taste for mines and mining in the region about Julian and Banner, and as I was recently over the road and through the mines of that section, a few words concerning them may be of interest.

The way to the mines is over the Cuyamaca and Eastern Railroad to Lakeside, and from there by stage. There are two trains each way daily. The one taken by those bound for Julian leaves San Diego at 8:05. The one connects with the stages leaving Lakeside at 11 o'clock, one going straight to Julian and the other by way of Cuyamaca postoffice, or Stonewall, as Gov. Waterman was anxious to have it named, being on his ranch, and as it is sometimes called.

From San Diego to El Cajon Valley the railroad runs over or through the midst of low, rolling, brown hills, no timber of any size in sight. The soil is a red, gravelly loam, rich, and with irrigation would probably grow crops. Fifty-five per cent of the land between the two points mentioned is arable, and the soil of the hills is the same as that on which the famous Higgins orange orchard, a few miles out of San Diego in another direction, is situated. From El Cajon to Lakeside the land is more rocky.

The first valley of note out of San Diego on the railroad is Spring Valley, in which there is but little cultivation. The next is El Cajon, owned by the El Cajon Land and Vineyard Company, and above it many small colonies of about 10 acres each of it is used to raise grapes. It is a picture of sight. Five miles beyond is the little town of Lakeside, situated in a little valley of the same name. It is a place of perhaps 200 people, with a better hotel than any in San Diego city, and a small lake which affords fine boating. It is quite a resort. The lake has no inlet nor outlet, and is quite shallow.

From San Diego to Lakeside there is no running water in sight from the cars, except the Cuyamaca flume, of which one occasionally passes, and divides the south. Between El Cajon and Lakeside a spur of higher hills comes in from the south, almost up to the railroad, making the two valleys.

Taking the stage on arriving at Lakeside, on the occasion of my recent visit, we proceeded three miles among sharp, rugged rocky hills up a little valley, to Foster's ranch, high rocky mountains to the south of us all the way, and on the north low, rolling hills. At Foster's we had dinner, and the stage was changed for a smaller one, and it was time when the number

of passengers had increased to 12, and the horses were peaches, apricots, pears and nectarines (Japanese plums).

At Foster's we began to climb the steep five-mile grade to the crest on the other side of which, looking down thousands of feet in that distance, is Ramona. Our way up the mountain lay through a very rocky country, through three little valleys, in which we saw growing beautiful orchards, and where water is to be had that is a luxury to drink. It is eight miles from Foster's to Ramona, which is a town of say 200. There is no fruit in the valley, only agriculture and the stores. There are about 30,000 acres in the valley. There is no "developed" or running water, only rain, and the soil is not rich. Looking from Ramona to the south, the rugged points of the Cuyamaca range meet the sight, low hills continuing to the north.

Passing out of Ramona Valley over a low range of hills, we come into a little valley, through which runs a stream that flows as late as May. In this valley are several comfortable homes with orchards, each family having from 30 to 160 acres under cultivation. Out of this we went over another low range of hills and into another small valley, continuing the same range, being probably one of the highest ridges, dipping down on the Pacific Coast, as the former owner and locator of the mine has taken it from thousands of dollars with hand-mortar, working the mine alone. The ore taken from this mine has had several assays in Los Angeles as well as elsewhere, and has assayed all the way from \$7 to \$100 per ton. The mines named are all that are being worked at present.

In closing this letter I cannot bear to say a word of the drive from Julian to the plateau, the route the Balini Valley, but it is not from here to the site of the other, the road leading to the Bolini Hotel, a little adobe structure on which tourists, and especially the English, dote. I do not wonder that they do, for a place where one seems to come more directly in contact with Nature I never saw. It has simplicity combined with beauty. It is all nature and no art. A stream bordered with willows runs by the hotel, and flowers deck the valley all over all the year round. Three tributaries of the San Diego River flow through the valley, which is full of life and color. The hills of the valley are low hills covered with a dense and high growth of wild oats; the hills on the south are covered with bunch grass, and all about is fine grazing.

From Bolini, over low hills again, heavily covered with grass, mostly bunch grass, we went to San Isabel Valley, which is one of a chain of three. The three valleys are owned by an estate, which recently refused \$400,000 for them, offered by an English syndicate. Eight miles off the road, in another one of the three valleys, is the famous San Isabel dairy. Beside the dairy farm there is no cultivation in the valley. There is only spruce in the valley, and here we began to see green grass. Up grade it is from San Isabel, and at the top of the grade we found an

orchard and a cosy little place owned by a Mrs. Reed.

From Mrs. Reed's to Julian is five miles, and three miles of the distance is through low hills and a valley, most of the valley lying to the north of the road, though on the south I saw one splendid field of corn, the stalks I should think, being 10 feet high. There is a watercourse through the valley, and the meadows look fresh and green. There are many settlements in it, some of the ranches are fine ones. Here are great the well-known Julian vines.

From here to Julian it is up grade, the vines being covered with heavy grass and live oak and pine trees. Julian is an old and dilapidated town of perhaps 300 inhabitants. You come upon it very unexpectedly in turning to the left around the point of the hill. Its situation beautiful. Straight ahead of you, as you turn around the point, is comparatively level ground at the foot of the hill, the town the vines at the left are first orchards, beyond them the outlying cemetery, with a few pine and oak trees, just enough to make it look nice. The hills curving around to the right is bare, the timber having been cut from it for mining purposes, except at the foot of the hill, where a handsome grove surrounds the schoolhouse.

The mines near Julian and Banner are all included in one district. A high hill separates the sites of the two towns. On the Julian side the principal miners are the Owen and Gold Ring groups of mines and the Stonewall, two miles away. The Owen mine, formerly owned by James & King, but recently sold to Mr. Williams of Ohio, is one of the old reliable Julian mines, having yielded to its owners \$300,000. This mine was not in working condition when I visited it, having been shut down pending change of management. I will refer to it again when in working order under its new management.

From the Owen, a short drive brought me to the Gold Ring, a group of mines owned by Messrs. Hamilton, Feeler & Melrose. These promise to be a second Stonewall in producing gold. The owners are pushing work, and are being richly rewarded for their labors, as the ore now being taken out mills over \$300 per ton. As above stated, a drive of two miles brought me to the famous Stonewall, and as I had heard that the mill had closed down for want of ore, I engaged my merrymen at finding 20-stamps mill run every day and night, and a substantial foundation being built for a 40-stamp mill. There were 100 men working in the mine, though more than any in San Diego city, and a small lake which affords fine boating. It is quite a resort. The lake has no inlet nor outlet, and is quite shallow.

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LOCAL INDUSTRIES.**DEPT WORKERS IN CLAY AND MARBLE.**

An Artist at Work—Interesting Processes—The Matrix, the Clay, the Model and the Copy—"Moses," "Samson," "Solomon" and "Atlas."

"Los Angeles has no industries, no manufactures; she never can be a large city." Who amongst us has not heard this remark, in all shades of feeling, from sadness to acrimony, uttered again and again, with the most depressing frequency? But Los Angeles has manufacturers—more of them than even the most of her own people are aware of—businesses at which livelihoods are being earned, and at which, when the tide of prosperity again rises around us, a great deal more than a livelihood will be made.

It does really seem as if the less prominent of our industries were by far the most interesting. In my weekly research I lighted on the other day upon one which deserved some most unusual contrast to the business world which surrounds it. It was nothing more nor less than a manufacturer and salesroom for plaster of paris casts; but an exploration of it proved quite a study, animate and inanimate. It felt just like getting for a little while into one of those school-laboratory-workshop studios of the middle-aged Old World, in which literature, science and art were nurtured and developed and stood sponsor to one another, in common with our head-long rush of western business life as one of our great morning haunts has with the single sealed room in Guttenberg's German home, where, centuries ago, the art of printing dwelt upon the waiting world.

CINDERELLA.**A TRUNK MYSTERY,****And How It Was Solved by Two Officers.**

The police yesterday thought that they had discovered a real, sure-enough "trunk mystery," and for a time there was considerable excitement about the station. About 2 o'clock a telephone message was received from the corner of Temple street and Union avenue, saying that a large trunk had been discovered in the mustard field near by, and an officer was wanted to investigate the case. Officer Walker was accordingly dispatched to the place, where several citizens were found awaiting him. A council of war was held, when the forces were formed, with Walker, with drawn club, at the head, and a descent was made on the trunk, after several short stops to reconnoiter. The trunk was turned over on the side, when it was discovered to have been left open, and further operations were suspended until the station could be telephoned for reinforcements in the shape of a detective, who was ordered down to the scene of the search. Mounted Detective Able being selected for the hazardous undertaking.

Well, my Los Angeles Art Gallery, for it really deserves the title, was presided over by one of these working-artist sort of individuals who give you the impression that to let absolutely alone is all their hearts' desire. They don't seem to want even the interruption of a customer. To the average of human beings the most distant hint that they or their occupations may form "a piece in the paper" inspired feelings to which the sitting for a portrait artist is a trifle. But it is totally different with my host in this instance. An appearance in THE TIMES, or any other newspaper, however flattering, had no attractions for him whatever. English was evidently not his mother tongue, but it was equally evident that he was not given to wasting words in any tongue. To be privileged to stand by and see him at work was simply out of the question. A hesitant man, willing to look round on the various cases and effects and the like, might have answered yes to questions were the best that could be made of it. But "faint heart never won," etc., and, if you only keep your eyes and ears open, it's surprising what you can pick up, whether your informant be communicative or the reverse.

The first step in the production of a plaster cast, then, is the transferring to paper, as a drawing, the idea in the mind of the artist, whether it be a single leaf or a conception of Jupiter or Adonis. The next is the making of a model in soft plastic clay, and the copy on paper. Upon the clear-out sharpness of detail in its construction depends the accuracy of outline in the final cast.

The clay model, which represents the object to be copied, is to be covered with a thin coat of plaster, and the next effort is to remove the model, leaving the plaster cast, then, in a frame much like a box without a lid, a quantity of liquid gelatin is poured over it, sufficient to cover it completely. This is allowed to solidify. Model and mold are now reversed, the first is set entirely aside and the second is ready to receive the plaster. This, in about to the consistency of cream, is now poured in and then severely let alone until it becomes quite hard, when it is ready for use or ornament, as the case may be.

In sculpturing the model is all the distance the work goes. In place of being formed of soft clay, it is chiseled in marble or some other stone. Only one copy, as it were, is produced. In plaster casts, however, an indefinite number may be turned out, like casting from a mold.

The plaster cast is allowed to dry, and the mold is removed, as those things will do, and a good laugh was had at the expense of the boys.

which he probably occupied with his boys, and the house had been pulled where it was sound and damped off without notifying the owner.

The other day a woman belonging to security, and without notice from the field, but the master leaked out, as those things will do, and a good laugh was had at the expense of the boys.

EAST SIDE.**News Notes and Personal Mention—A Dose of Pearline.**

Mr. Moshu of Pomona is in East Los Angeles, visiting his friend Mr. Moore on Hove street.

Jim Roper and Ben Hiss will leave for Catalina today to spend a week's vacation.

Rev. W. W. Tinker will occupy his pulpit at the Baptist Church this morning and evening.

D. W. Hawk of Elia Hills tract is sinking a well, hoping to have a better supply of water than the city has furnished him.

One could have spent hours in detail over in the contents of the sales-room, where the finished products were exhibited. Here, upon a fluted pedestal, stood a bust of the weighty, portly, bald, solitary eminence towering as high above average humanity as a perpetually snow-clad peak ranges above the ordinary walks of life. An awe-inspiring being, whose sad, severe eyes were constantly seeing in prophetic vision a swift-approaching tornado of divine wrath, just about to descend upon the heads of the almost incorrigible Israelites in the plain beneath.

The Moses of this collection, however, was a much happier mortal. With the clustering curly hair and beard, the rounded cheeks and full lips, he had a gay, manly, and happy expression, that the period of his life in the mind of the artist had been when the kingdom of the Pharaohs, with all its civilization, science and advancement—in a word, "all the wisdom of the Egyptians"—were opening like a book before him. But the cast might just as well have been labeled "Samson" or "Solomon" for all that it conveyed to the popular mind of Moses.

As in a corner appeared a powerful figure of Atlas, the creation of ancient mythology, credited with supporting the sky on his shoulders.

His bending head and Herculean arms, on which the pillars of the universe stood out like great cords, had evidently been the model of a master hand. The idea of immense physical strength taxed to the utmost strain had been very happily caught. His "world," a great round ball, lay near, ready to be lifted into the socket, which his stooping back revealed.

One class of casts had evidently been designed for educational purposes. They represented various features of the human face. Here was a noble Grecian nose, and there a pair of lips exquisite in their flowing lines of beauty. Now it was an ear, perhaps three or four times life size, and then a gigantic hand, which mutely called for imitation. Along the walls were

ORANGE COUNTY.**A BUDGET OF NEWS NOTES FROM SANTA ANA.**

Morales, the Desperado, Something of a Bugaboo—His Girl Still With Him—Sugar Beets—County Fair—Lopera Examined and Discharged.

SANTA ANA, Aug. 31.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Never since the days of Vasquez have the people of Southern California been in such fear of life and loss of property as the advent of Silvester Morales has wrought upon them. That redoubtable personage must indeed have a charmed existence, for the receipt of the news of some daring escapade is no sooner received than it is followed by another, committed some 60 or 70 miles distant from the scene of his last visit. The capture of five horses stolen by Morales and their return to the owners was due to Keneer Wilson, Constable of Oceanside, and to whom the bandit will no doubt owe his ultimate capture, for the search has been persistently kept up by him, aided by Marshal Inley, Constables Fisk, Carpenter, Reed and Robinson of Santa Ana.

The offer of reward has been the means of enlisting the services of many others who are engaged in the hunt. Much of the sensational reports of imaginative correspondents, such as Morales jumping from windows, amid a shower of bullets; stealing the horse of an officer, etc., is wholly without foundation, and but adds to the constant fear of ranchers and residents of the surrounding country.

Great efforts are being made by the Board of Trade and citizens interested to enlist the attention and interest of the public in the first of the section. It is the fact that fine specimens of culture may be raised in Orange county.

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Subscribers of The Times who are temporarily absent or expect to leave for the summer can have the paper forwarded to their address by sending notice to the counting-room, corner First and Fort streets. In Santa Monica, Long Beach and Pasadena the paper will be delivered at residence, if requested, provided the street and number are given.

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To Advertisers.
The Times counting-room is open daily until 10 o'clock p.m.

The New York weekly bank statement shows an improvement.

Mr. WANAMAKER seems to be rather getting the weather gauge on Mr. Green of the W.U.T.C.

No settlement between the London strikers and their employers has been reached. The cry of want will come.

Discoveries in mining to set back highwaymen. "Black Bart" caught red-handed.

AND now the English have commenced buying up American tanneries. If they want Tanner, the self-starter, we say let him go.

The launching of naval cruisers goes bravely on. We'll have a navy yet, and then let the outside heathen, such as J. Bull, stand from under.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, who has been fasting four or five months, has determined to make a break for baked beans. He will find that the real Boston elixir of life.

GEORGIA has shown her love for the Union by burning in effigy a one-armed Union soldier. The spirit of "the new South" is not as highly-flavored with it, as it should be.

It is claimed that the year 1889 has been more disastrous in floods, storms and cloudbursts than any on record in the history of the race, always excepting the year when Father Noah took refuge in his big ark.

ANY individual can find room enough now in Chicago to turn round without being in danger of running against anything, for the young, stirring city embraces 175 square miles within its corporate limits. It ought to have the world's fair.

OUR sage and logical contemporary, the Cincinnati Times-Star, gives voice to the following indisputable and forcible proposition: "There is only one thing worse than a piece of green watermelon, and that is two pieces of a green watermelon."

As was predicted, the schoolhouse bonds were yesterday voted by a large majority, though the vote was a light one. The negative votes were few and far between. The result is one for congratulations on the part of all citizens who favor schools and school facilities.

CINCINNATI is very proud of her magnificent school edifices, and claims that in her new schoolhouses, as well as in her well-established school system, she "leads the world." Such a claim, if well-established, is one in which any community may feel honorific pride.

COL. RICHARD J. HINTON, who holds an engineering position with the Senate Committee on Arid Lands, is an old journalist, soldier and campaigner with John Brown in Kansas. He served in the War of the Rebellion also. He has pursued journalism in Washington, Boston and San Francisco.

The Scheffer law, which makes drunkenness a crime, has been in force in Minnesota for more than two months, and its friends assert that its restrictive influence is noticeably apparent. It cannot but prove efficacious in dividing the responsibility between the liquor seller and the liquor buyer. Where both are made to feel the strong arm of the law, the result will be more favorable to total abstinence than anything that could be brought about through mere prohibitory laws.

OUR ARID LANDS.

In view of the arrival in Los Angeles of the Arid Lands Committee of the United States Senate, on its important mission, THE TIMES, this morning a large quantity of matter on the subject of the reclamation of desert and other arid lands by means of irrigation. A glance is taken at irrigation in the early history of the world, in Europe at this time, and in the western part of our own country, and a more detailed account is given of what has been done in Southern California, particularly in Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego counties. For this portion of the matter we are indebted to the San Francisco Chronicle, which recently published a most comprehensive and instructive treatise on the whole subject of irrigation, of which we have made a synopsis.

Following this comes an official statement by Register Patton of the United States Land Office for the Los Angeles district, accompanied by a carefully prepared map, showing particularly the location of the Government desert lands in the district, but not treating of privateland lands. Mr. Patton has succeeded in making a clear and succinct presentation of his subject for the information of the committee, and gives much valuable information, that will be new to even our own people. He shows that there are 13,150,000 acres of arid land, much of it susceptible of irrigation, lying within the district, and located as follows: In the Mojave desert, 6,302,000; in the Colorado desert, 4,669,000 acres, and in the Antelope Valley 2,185,000 acres. He describes the productiveness of many of these lands when brought under irrigating ditches, and estimates the millions that would be added to the assessment rolls of the counties if the Government would undertake the work of reclaiming these lands. The United States would, of course, share largely in this increase of values, so that the enterprise would unquestionably prove a sound business venture. The difficulty of undertaking so formidable a work by private means is pointed out, and altogether Mr. Patton has made a showing which is entitled to the respectful and serious consideration of the committee.

The Sabbath is as old as the world. It was an institution of Eden. It brought "rest" to the father and the mother of the race before the stain and the weariness of sin had touched them. It brings that pause to the duties and the frivolities of earthly life which every man needs for his whole-being.

And by no means the least essential to our well-being among these is the distinct command: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

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And now comes the question: Are acrobatic performances, horse-racing, swimming matches, sword contests and theatricals elements that can consistently enter into the proper observance of the day, and could a community justly be called a Christian community if the majority of its population were in the habit of frequenting the places where such amusements are given?

The coming of these distinguished gentlemen to the western slope is an event of significance. Their mission could hardly be overestimated in importance. It pertains to that which directly affects the welfare of thousands living and of millions yet unborn. The reclamation of the vast bodies of arid and desert lands that lie on the Pacific Slope, and their conversion into productive farms, upon which prosperous homes may be made, is a consummation of the first consequence, not only to the wide regions immediately affected, but to the whole country. It will add untold millions to the wealth of the Republic, make possible the creation of thousands of happy homes where none now exist, and, above all, for the benefit of the poor.

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IN SOCIETY.

A QUIET WEEK AMONG THE PLEASURE-GOERS.

A Russian Tea on Angelino Heights—Reception to the Arion Quintette Club—F Company's Coming "At Home"—Notes and Personals.

An unique and original entertainment took place last Monday evening at the residence of S. G. Millard, on Angelino Heights. This attractive home was opened for a Russian tea, which the ladies of Mrs. A. S. Averill's History Club gave to their husbands.

The entertainment was Russian in character and took place as follows: Miss Ayers rendered a piano solo of Russian music in artistic style. Then Mrs. C. E. Dailey read a Russian essay, this being a review of the ground gone over by the class during its seven months of study under Mrs. Averill's guidance.

Like a panorama spread out, the growth and development of this vast and interesting empire. Two vocal duets followed, given by Mmes. Ward and Hansom, in one of which the woes of two Russian lovers were recounted. Then Mrs. Averill ably opened a discussion on Russian literature. Mrs. H. L. Pinney gave some specimens of poetry, Mrs. B. P. Ward spoke on Golgotha, Mrs. Stanley on Stepiac and Mrs. Myrin and others on various authors. Miss Ayers gave a recitation of Nihilism.

Refreshments consisting of genuine Russian tea, Moscow wafers and caviare sandwiches, were partaken of amid much merriment.

After the Russian viandas were enjoyed the husbands, who are suspected of jealousy of the History Club, were called upon for an expression of feeling. S. G. Millard opened the subject of husbands' grievances, and hinted as to cold dinners and no dinners at all, and called upon his friend with the jawing man to give a hearty voice to the feelings of injured husbands.

C. E. Dailey responded to this surprising call, and gave an amusing caricature of the woes of the husbands of the History Club, and arraigned the ladies, under assumed Russian names, to answer for all the mishaps and misfortunes with which Los Angeles is afflicted. The unfortunate History Club was made a scapegoat and, forgetful of gallantry, the husbands indorsed his sentiments by a vote of thanks for so ably representing them. J. B. Millard spoke feelingly and accused his wife of becoming a politician since joining the club, and instanced, by declaring she had begun to practice Home Rule.

H. L. Pinney made several telling and amusing points, and left the belief behind him that if his wife continued her studies, his accomplishments in cooking and housekeeping would in time equal those of a first-class Chinaman.

B. P. Ward got off with a wicked joke, while E. E. Gedrich began to judge, it being evident that he meant to preserve peace with both club-ladies and husbands. It remained with Dr. Davison, a Scotch gentleman, who recently came here, to pour balm upon the now outraged feelings of the ladies. This he did by telling the husbands they ought to be proud of such wives, and remarked that it was the first time in his life he ever heard ladies discuss questions to a gathering.

Mrs. J. B. Millard then stepped forward and, in an extremely neat little speech made a recognition of Mrs. Averill's services to the club, and presented her with a beautiful bouquet and a gift of \$25 from appreciative members of the club.

The hospital so generously and graciously extended by Mr. and Mrs. Millard to their guests now ended, and husbands and wives departed, apparently at peace with each other, and all united in the verdict that the evening had been spent in a royal good time.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

One of the most enjoyable events of the season occurred at the Park Station warehouse Friday evening, when 200 invited guests gathered. All seemed to enjoy themselves to the fullest extent. A large part of the building was arranged for dancing, and was fully occupied by the dancers until the close. The room was tastefully decorated with bunting, and lighted with locomotive head lights and numerous Japanese lanterns. Among the guests present were noted some from all parts of the city and surrounding country. Several came up from Santa Monica. There were also a few from San Bernardino.

The Arion Quintette, composed of Miss A. Werner, Mrs. C. A. Warner, Messrs. C. S. de Lano, L. G. Le Sage and O. Werner were given a reception by Dr. Julia F. Button, at her parlor, at 610 South Hill street, on Tuesday evening. A large number of invited guests were present. A choice programme was given by the quintette, assisted by vocal selections by Miss Lillian Marshall and Dr. Button. All present expressed themselves in the highest terms of the musical treat given.

Tomorrow evening "F" Company, Seventh Regiment, N.G.C., will give an "at home" to their friends in Armory Hall. A large number of invitations are out, and a good time is promised all who attend.

Dr. E. L. Townsend has returned from San Francisco.

Mr. Charles Lehman was married to Miss Dora Thompson yesterday. They will entertain the Cheshire Club and Cooking Clubs next Tuesday evening.

Dr. J. L. Davis and wife have registered the Arcadia.

C. D. Baker, H. Blumauer, F. C. Earle, W. H. Jardine and R. E. McGregor are among the latest arrivals at the Arcadia.

Mr. Charles Forman and Col. A. H. Denker were here today.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Judge Stanton Proposes to Read the Riot Act.

Police Judge Stanton has determined, if such a thing is possible, to put a stop to the practice of carrying concealed weapons, and will hereafter impose a heavy fine on any one caught making a walking arsenal of himself.

In conversation yesterday the Judge said that he considered it an outrage for a man to go around in a civilized community armed with a mountain howitzer or a big Bowie knife, and that if he could put a stop to the practice he intended to do so. Hereafter, the police will be vocal and instructive in their music, recitations, etc.

Judge J. M. Bonner, a prominent member of the bar of New Orleans, and leading member of the Boston Club of that city, is at the Hollenbeck, accompanied by his niece, Miss Bonner. The Judge is a large owner of real estate in this city, and he has most hospitably entertained many of our citizens in his own city.

W. S. McKnight and wife Miss W. B. Ross and Miss Madeline McKnight, who have been spending the summer at the Hotel Vendome, San José, are now making a tour of Southern California, and are at the Hollenbeck.

Miss Julia Talbot of San Francisco is at the Hollenbeck.

Capt. R. B. Thompson of San Francisco, one of the principal owners of the Redondo Beach Company, is at the Nadeau.

James Schreiber, manager of the Hotel Nadeau, leaves early next week

for San Francisco. Mrs. Schreiber has been spending a few weeks in the north, and will return with her husband in a few days.

Gov. Waterman and his son, Dr. J. I. Waterman, from New York city, were in town on Thursday and put up at the Hollenbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Melbourne McDowell (Fanny Davenport and husband) came up from Santa Monica, where they have been staying for a month or more, on Thursday, and left for San Francisco that evening. They will return here the latter part of next month and play an engagement at the Grand.

A piano recital will be given by William Pitt, at Bartlett's Music Hall, next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. An interesting programme has been arranged.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Woodhead, Mrs. King of Los Angeles, Mrs. Williamson and Miss Virgie Williamson of University have returned from a camping tour to San Pedro, Point Firmus and neighboring points. They captured about a bushel of small shells, which were gathered in the bay and ocean.

Dr. Dorothea Lumis is expected to arrive from New Mexico next Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Clayton have returned home after an absence of two months.

The following programme will be given by the Rosedale Banner Band of Hope at Olivet Congregational Church, corner Pacific Avenue and Freeman streets today, at 2:30 p.m.:

Instrumental solo—Mabel Marshall.

Recitation—Corra Cummings.

Vocal solo—Ollie Cartwright.

Recitation—Mrs. Ward.

Heading—Clara Tipton.

Recitation—Eddie Davis.

Presentation of banner—L. K. Marshall.

Vocal solo—Mabel Marshall.

Recitation—Mrs. Davis.

Song—Daisy Marshall.

Recitation—Jennie Van Auken.

Reading—Fannie Cummings.

Chorus—Si girls.

SANTA MONICA.

Arrest of Joe Ellingsworth—Joy About the Sewer-bond Defeat.

SANTA MONICA, Aug. 31.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] As was predicted, when the Grand Jury returned the additional indictments yesterday, Joe Ellingsworth, the pugilist, was arrested today. The warrant was sent here last night and placed in the hands of Constable Dexter, who this morning found Joe at Kimball's, where he had just arrived after a trip to Los Angeles. Joe was much surprised when arrested, but said nothing. He was taken to town on the 11:30 a.m. train. As for the girl, Virgie Harcourt, she is well known here, having lived for some time on South Beach.

Santa Monica commenced celebrating last night when the joyful news was wired down that the bonds were defected, and she has not concluded her festivities yet. The business men are all happy today over the result, and a bonfire and general festivity is spoken of for this evening.

A few minutes before 2 o'clock this morning, the clouds, which were gathered for several hours, began to get heavy, and rain started. It has been gloomy ever since, and several showers have fallen. Temporarily it is disengaging, as it keeps people off the beach, but it will be beneficial in putting the dusty walks and drives in good condition.

The entertainment and ball given by the members of the Santa Monica fire brigade on Thursday evening was decided success, and attracted to the Opera-house a large attendance.

The programme was a good one and was well carried out, the performers being Miss Kate Rose, Miss May E. Volkman, Judge R. A. Ling, Prof. Schilling and Mrs. F. C. McElroy. J. Smidderfeld, Chamberlain and Hobart Eckenrode. Mrs. Barbour had charge of the dancing.

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PASADENA NEWS.

THE FIFTH OF THE NEWS ON ALL SIDES.

What a Reporter Gathered—The Gentle Shower—A Newspaper Consolidation—Local Intelligence—At the Churches—Personal Mention.

PASADENA, Aug. 31.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The City Board of Trustees met in regular session at 10:30 o'clock this morning. All the members except Young were present.

McLean of the Committee of the Whole asked for further time in considering the resignation of President Parker.

Troop of the Committee on Fire and Water recommended that all bids for furnishing fire hydrants be rejected, owing to a typographical error in the advertisement.

Trustee Young asked for information from the Clerk as to whether C. C. Brown had tendered a deed to the city for ten acres of land for \$5000, as agreed by the commissioners.

A communication from the Union, assigning the city printing to the Star, its successor, was read and so assigned.

Troop of the Committee on Fire and Water recommended the appointment of W. D. Jacobs as engineer of the steam engine, at a salary of \$75 a month. So ordered.

A communication from the satirist services of George L. Sanborn, who resigned the office of engineer, was voted that gentleman.

The report of P. A. Van Doren for the month of August, showing

CITY IN BRIEF.

Dr. Cantine will preach this afternoon at 3 p.m. in Chapin's grove, Pico Heights.

At Ivanhoe last Wednesday the wife of Jacob Vetter gave birth to twins—a son and daughter.

H. Gier was arraigned in Justice Lockwood's court yesterday on a charge of disturbing the peace.

The National Bank of California will open for business tomorrow morning at the corner of Spring and Second streets.

Yesterday morning Hanford, the Antelope Valley murderer, was admitted to bail in Judge Cheney's court in the sum of \$5000.

Francisco Ybarra was arraigned in Justice Savage's court yesterday on a charge of disturbing the peace. His trial was set for Tuesday.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for B. J. Perry & Co., Gilbert Lewis, Barney Foley and Douglas Gunn.

The school-board election turned off very quietly, and, except the men who did not take the trouble to vote all expressed the hope that they would pass.

E. L. Jones of the Herald city staff, who has been confined to his room for the past two weeks with a severe attack of pneumonia, was on the strength for a short time yesterday morning.

F. P. Cook will give a reading from Edward Bellamy's famous book, "Looking Backward," at the West End Board of Trade Hall, next Tuesday evening. Admission is free.

The Scott murder case was on again in Judge Cheney's court yesterday. Almost the entire day was occupied in taking medical expert testimony. There were no new developments.

All young ladies interested in forming a young woman's christian temperance union are invited to meet at the Temperance Temple corner Fort and Temple streets, next Wednesday, September 4th, at 2:30 p.m.

This is the "names day" of the Cathedral St. Vibiana. Marzo's mass will be rendered in full, with double quartette. Mass begins at 10 a.m. sharp. A. G. Gardner, organist. The offertory is a fine soprano solo, with chorus.

There were two divorce cases in Judge Wade's court yesterday. Mrs. Ella Hought was granted a divorce from George Hought, and Henry W. Mason was granted a divorce from Gertrude Mason. In both cases desertion was the charge.

The case of the Butler boys, who are charged with stealing canned fruit from a car at the Southern Pacific depot, was called in Justice Savage's court yesterday, but the parties were not ready to go to trial, and the case was postponed until the 4th inst.

The Sunday rest movement will be inaugurated today by Wilbur F. Crafts, secretary of the American Sabbath Union, who will speak at the First Presbyterian Church at 11 a.m., at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, at 3:30 p.m., and at Hazard's Pavilion in the evening.

Yesterday morning the Rose bunc case came up for argument, our motion for a new trial in Judge Cheney's department of the Superior Court. Stephen M. White, Esq., who has been retained in the case, conducted the argument, and brought out several new points. The Court reserved his decision.

The statement published some days ago that the Southern California National Bank had sued J. M. Damron on two notes of \$1500 each was partially incorrect. The bank is authority for the statement that there was but one note of \$1500, and that suit was brought against Damron as principal and not as defendant.

An old woman was found lying out in the rain, on Bellevue avenue, about 7 o'clock last evening, by Officer Dugan, very much under the influence, and brought to the police station, where she was locked up for medical treatment. The woman was too drunk to give her name, and went down on the register as Jane Doe.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday by the County Clerk: Charles Adams to Annie Eastman, S. J. Coleman to S. A. Halstead, Niles Harsen to Annie Watson, George E. Keyes to Mina E. Phelps, Edward Quinn to Alice M. Hildreth, Frank L. Clark to Gertrude Mason, L. A. House to Eliza Cushing.

Yesterday about noon a man named Chris Hendricks came to the office of Dr. Morrison, the Police Surgeon, for medical aid. He was examined by Dr. Wing, Dr. Morrison's partner, who found him in a pretty bad way, whereupon he brought him to the police station, where he was booked for medical treatment and will receive such attention as his case demands.

Yesterday afternoon a couple of Chinamen named Ah Sing and Ah Louis got into a fight in Cayetano alley in New Chinatown, and were proceeding to settle their differences with their fists. Officer Wray took both of them in and brought them to the police station. As Louis had an ugly cut over his eye, Sing was locked up for battery and Louis and Ah Tong were booked as witnesses.

A young Englishman named Johnson, employed at the People's Store, was taken snipe-hunting by four of his fellow-clerks Friday night, and left lying on his back holding a sack, about four miles from the city, for three or four hours while his companions returned to the city. The young man took the joke good naturally, but says that he cannot appreciate the funny side of American humor, don't you know?

H. C. Register, election inspector at precinct B of the Second Ward, says that an injustice was done the election officers and policeman on duty at that precinct Friday, in the report published Saturday morning. He says that the policeman only did his duty, and that he treated every one courteously. In the matter of the tickets on the table, he says there was, perhaps, technical violation of law, but still he insists that the tickets on the table were anti-bond tickets, which statement is corroborated by the clerks.

Capt. L. G. Loomis of the city detective force has resigned his position on the police force to accept the place of sexton of Evergreen Cemetery. Capt. Loomis has been connected with the police department for the past two or three years, having risen from the ranks as a patrolman to the position of Captain, but was let out when the present administration went into power, and only reinstated a short time ago. Mr. Loomis made a good reputation for himself as an honest, conscientious officer, and leaves the department with the best wishes of the officers and men.

Mrs. M. A. Jordan.
The ladies of Los Angeles, Passadena and vicinity will be pleased to learn that Miss Jordan is to remain with us and leaves for New York today where she will purchase all the latest importations in headgear to make the ladies look pretty. She leaves at her new parlors, No. 229 South Spring street, competent help.

Bellack Hotel—café. Second street. New management. Prices reasonable; everything first-class. J. E. Aull, manager.

PEOPLE'S STORE.

HONEST GOODS AND POPULAR PRICES ALWAYS WIN.

Ever Ready to Place Values Before Our Patrons, and Stop at Nothing Short of Magic.

PEOPLE'S STORE,

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 1, 1889.
Honest goods and popular prices have been the two great steps in our success.

We are ready to place values before our patrons so astounding in extent that they marvel the ordinary sense of expectation. We stop at nothing short of magic. We employ the spirit of legend and puzzle the multitudes how, when and where we obtain the values we spread before you.

That the value is mysterious, astounding and bristling with interest is evident to all.

Tomorrow we invite you to attend our greatest effort—our 5c sale. Our stores will remain closed till 8:30, so as to give our employes an opportunity to place the goods on sale in proper position.

The school-boom section of our Military Department to display the immense quantity of Glassware, ornamental Dishes, etc., that we have imported specially for this sale; it is next to useless to tell you that the articles are worth double and quadruple the price we name on them.

We begin with the items of our 5-cent sale. Men's silk-wool, 4-button cutaway Suits, \$5.50; worth \$12.75.

Men's sack Suits, \$1.65; worth \$5.50.

Men's wool-silk suits, \$2.25; worth \$8.

Men's blue flannel Pants, \$2.25; worth \$9.50.

Men's silk mixed Coats and Vests, \$2.40; worth \$8.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Boys' Jersey Hats, 6c; worth 10c.

Boys' Caps, water-proof, covers, 25c.

Men's straw Hats, 25c.

Men's soft felt Hats, 75c.

Cowboy Hats, 95c.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Men's Calves, \$2.50 per pair; worth \$4.

Ladies' French Kid Shoes, \$3.50 per pair; worth \$8.

Ladies' d'ongla Kid Shoes, \$2.25 per pair; worth \$5.

Boys' fine Kid Shoes, \$1.50 per pair; worth \$2.

Boys' Knee Pantos, 35c; worth 70c.

Boys' Caps, water-proof, covers, 25c.

Men's straw Hats, 25c.

Men's nice broad straw Hats, 40c.

Men's soft felt Hats, 75c.

Cowboy Hats, 95c.

PARASOL DEPARTMENT.

Infants' fine Kid Shoes, 50c; worth 90c.

UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

Misses' white Aprons, 10c; worth 25c.

Ladies' gossamer Vests, 35c; worth 50c.

Ladies' muslin Skirts, 35c; worth 50c.

"Mossies" and "Dr. Shilling's" Corsets, 40c; worth 50c.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

The Shals Not by Albert Ross, 90c; Manon Lescot, by Albert Grundy, 90c; The Changeling, by D. N. Southworth, 10c; A Terrible Secret, by Mrs. Agnes Repplier, 10c; The Girl of New York, by F. C. Valentine, 10c; Merle, the Story of an Actress, by Marsh Ellis Ryan, 90c; Astounding, by Georges Ohnet, 10c; Assembly John, by E. W. McCarthy, 10c; Fraternity, 90c.

PEOPLES STORE.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES!

The Success of Doing Business on Small Profits Enables Us to Offer Ladies' fancy Hosiery, 85c; Children's full-finished, fast black Hose, 10c. Corset Waists, 10c.

Dr. Warner's Health Corset, \$1. Seaside Blouses, 90c. Saisen Wrappers, 90c.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

An assortment of ladies' trimmed Hats, \$1. worth \$3 to \$6. See them. All popular shapes at half the usual price.

Hats presented in a new style for 25c.

MOZART'S POPULAR STORE.

140 South Spring street.

WHEN YOU FEEL A NEED OF SOMETHING, GO TO THE MOZART'S POPULAR STORE.

WE ARE OPEN ON THE STREET.

EIGHTH YEAR.

ARID LANDS.

How Reclaimed by the Use
of Water.

Irrigation in the Earliest Times.

THE SYSTEMS USED IN EUROPE.

Crude Methods Employed on the
Western Slope.

SOUTH CALIFORNIA'S ARID LANDS.

Progress Made and Some of the
Results Achieved.

THE SOUL OF PLANT LIFE.

Millions of Acres May "Blossom as the Rose."

OUR GOVERNMENT DESERT LANDS.

A Statement by Register Patton
for the Information of
the Arid Lands
Committee.

No section of the world can be more interested in the reclamation of arid lands by irrigation than California, for though there are Territories east of us which contain a larger area of land which is useless without artificial moisture, yet, even in these cases, the increased business property of such Territories would mean increased wealth for our manufacturers, merchants, and population in general.

Senator Stewart's proposition, properly carried out, means the reclamation of from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 acres of barren land at a cost of perhaps \$50,000,000. Measuring only 50,000,000 acres, and irrigating with water at \$100 an acre, this would mean the creation of a value of \$1,250,000,000.

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION.

The attention of the present Government has turned to the matter of irrigation is due to the passage by the Forty-eighth Congress of a law, appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid region of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation, the selection of sites for reservoirs, the making of maps, etc.

On February 7th of this year Senator Stewart of Nevada introduced a bill in the Senate, providing for the organization of a special committee of seven members, to be known as the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, to investigate thoroughly during the recess, and report in December. The resolution was passed on the 14th, and the committee appointed, and the same Congress appropriated \$250,000 to enable the Geological Survey to carry out its work, on the extended scale shown to be necessary.

On August 1st, the committee began its work at St. Paul, Minn. The committee then visited Montana, Idaho, Nev., Lake, Nevada and California. After leaving this State, the committee will visit Arizona, New Mexico, Southwest Texas, Colorado and Northwestern Texas, where the committee will close its work.

ANCIENT IRRIGATION.

Tradition asserts that Noah constructed a zanja from Mount Ararat, to water his vineyard. In nearly all Oriental countries, the most ancient records tell of extensive canals and aqueducts, to convey water long distances, many of which already existed in prehistoric times. There are, in Armenia, extensive districts, which were already abandoned to dissolution at the earliest historical epoch, but which, in a yet remote antiquity, had been irrigated by a complicated and highly artificial system of canals, the lines of which can still be followed. There are in all the highlands, where the sources of the Euphrates rise; in Persia, in Egypt, in India, and in China, works of this sort, which must have been in existence before man had begun to record his own annals. A single year's cessation of irrigation in the delta of the Nile, where no rain falls, and there are no springs, would transform the most fertile of soils to the most barren of deserts, and render uninhabitable a territory that irrigation has made capable of sustaining as dense a population as has ever existed in any part of the globe. The irrigation enterprises of the ancient Egyptians were of the most stupendous character. The capacity of Lake Moeris, an artificial reservoir, has been estimated at 3,686,000 cubic yards, and the water received by it at high Nile at 465 cubic yards to the second.

MODERN IRRIGATION.

Modern India affords us the most conspicuous example of irrigation on a grand scale, and it is here more than anywhere else in the world that it is conducted according to one great systematic scheme. In most other countries irrigation is merely an incident. It permits the cultivation of certain crops, which, indeed, add greatly to general and individual wealth, and if it were withdrawn the general prosperity would doubtless suffer. In many parts of India irrigation is the very condition of existence, both of the Government and the people. More than half of the revenue of India comes directly from the products of the soil,

LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE: Two Cents a Copy

OUR ARID GOVERNMENT LANDS.

MAP PREPARED BY UNITED STATES LAND REGISTER H. W. PATTON,

Of the Los Angeles Land District, for the Information of the Arid Lands Committee of the United States Senate, Showing the Quantity, Character and Location of Arid or Desert Lands Susceptible of Irrigation, Within the District, Together with Descriptive Text, Giving Facts and Statistics and Embodying Important Recommendations.



Lines marked thus, —, are county borders. Desert-land borders thus, ——. Railroad lines thus, - - - - .

and the country is so vast—300,000 square miles, with a population of 200,000—that a generally good harvest has not sufficed to preserve large districts from the most dreadful ravages of famine.

Thomas Stevens writes of the great Indian irrigating canals: "I do not remember anything that impressed me more favorably as a genuine economic enterprise the whole world round than the canal system of India. People go into raptures over the Tigris, the Euphrates, and the Indus, and the canals that are to be seen in India, but to me the most wonderful of all were the canals that have practically rescued the teeming millions of the peninsula from famine."

"Whole districts have undergone a complete change. The now thriving city of Jacobabad stands on a plain which, previous to the construction of the Begari Canal, was a verdurous waste, the hottest place in India, and supposed to be quite uninhabitable. The thermometer climbs up to 140° in the shade at Jacobabad, but since the canal put life into the desert several thousand people have made the desert their home."

Irrigation in Australia is still in the experimental stage, but public, private and Governmental attention is being strongly directed to the necessity of this method of agricultural enterprise. The State of Brazil of San Bernardo have undertaken to expend \$1,250,000 in clearing, leveling, irrigating and improving 50,000 acres in Victoria, having made an agreement with the Victorian Government to that effect. Their enterprise is now well under way.

Notwithstanding the fact that Italy has a large rainfall, distributed throughout the year, irrigation is extensively practiced in that country. The main canals of Italy date from very ancient times. Recently, legislation on the matter of irrigation has been full and decisive, irrigation districts having been formed.

In England, irrigation on a large scale was attempted as far back as the sixteenth century, but it was not until 70 years ago that the system was fairly established as an important branch of agriculture. Of late years, what are called water meadows have become a common feature in many counties, also in Southern Scotland. A recent writer says:

Some peculiar methods have been introduced, as that of irrigating by currents of liquid air. This is the system of Edinburgh being distributed on this principle with the most beneficial results over the meadows that lie below the level of the city. The grass grows upon the meadow, thus water has to be cut once a month from April to November, and it is described as remarkably tender and succulent, admirably adapted as a milk-producing food for cows.

In Spain artificial irrigation is an absolute necessity to a successful diversified agriculture, if not to any kind of valued cultivation. Spain resembles California in many physical conditions. Irrigation in Spain is a legacy left by the Moors. The customs of that remarkable people remain, in some provinces, almost untouched, since their departure, the efforts of rulers and the progress of events having been powerless to change them. Some of these regulations are very peculiar. In some places the water and land are, so to speak, married without the possibility of divorce. When the land is sold, the water goes with it, neither can be sold separately, and the irrigator cannot even dispose of his privilege of water. At other places the land has no rights, and the farmer buys the water at an exchange, where he can purchase the use of water in an irrigating channel for twenty-four hours, beginning at 6 o'clock in the evening. In other places there is a daily water auction.

Irrigation is practiced in France under a great variety of physical circumstances. There we find a centralized and complete Governmental control of irrigation and water right masters under a comparatively liberal form of government. The Government of France has in late years specially encouraged irrigation in a variety of ways, but the necessity for and value of irrigation in that country was not sufficiently appreciated by past generations to bring about a general sentiment in favor of national encouragement to irrigation enterprise.

EARLY ATTEMPTS ON THIS COAST.

The Spaniards found the early Peruvians using irrigation much as it was used in Spain. The same practice was observed by Cortez among the Aztecs, and it has been found that all the native races of the Pacific Coast knew of the advantages of irrigation and utilized that knowledge. This was specially the case among the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, the Aztecs and Toltecs, the Mayas and the residents of Nicaragua, who are said by this means to have been able to pluck well-filled corn, only 40 days after planting the seed. In Arizona the remains of extensive irrigation works are found over a large area, the population of these sections, now desert, having evidently once been very dense. So well were their canals constructed, that modern engineers have in several cases adopted the same lines.

CALIFORNIA'S PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Across the northern end of the State is a belt of mountains. Along the eastern edge the great Sierra Nevada range protects the land lying at its western foot from the cold winds and blizzards of the great central plains. From the western edge of the northern belt extends southward the Coast Range, which joins the Sierra near Tehachapi. Between these two great mountain ranges lies the great basin of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers—practically one valley—400 miles from north to south, and 40 or 50 miles from east to west. The San Joaquin Valley is chiefly formed of two plains which slope toward each other, with the San Joaquin river in the center. The soil throughout the San Joaquin Valley is of the best and most readily worked description. The extent of low, flat lands in the Sacramento Valley is much less than in the San Joaquin. This valley is considerably below the river banks. There are also here two plains, apparently flat, but really sloping toward the river, in the center. Southern California is quite distinct in its geographical features from the rest of the State. A light rainfall along the coast; heavy rainfall rather than heavy snows in the mountains; mountain masses too ranges too low to be covered with snow until late in spring, as in the high Sierras.

further north; the proximity of a warm desert that aids in the melting of snow soon after its precipitation; all these conditions result in intermittent streams, large of volume in winter, but dwindling to feeble rills in summer, necessitating storage reservoirs to conserve the supply. The irregularity of the country's surface, too, and the very great difference between the most desirable and fertile soils in sloping, broken masses, and in elevated plateaus difficult of access from adjacent streams, call for the conveyance of irrigation waters in expensive conduits by long and short circuitous routes.

The San Gabriel Valley occupies the middle eastern portion of the county, south of the Sierra Madre range. It is 22 miles in length and about 11 in width, and contains some 150,000 acres of land. Of this area the San Gabriel itself comprises 190 or 195 square miles, or about 123,000 acres. Of this, over 92,000 acres is not cultivable successfully without irrigation, while about 15,000 acres are so moist naturally that large crops are produced without the application of water.

The San Fernando Valley lies immediately west of the San Gabriel, is shut off from the desert to the north, and the sea to the south, and covers about 230 square miles of territory. The actual valley covers about 182 square miles, or 117,000 acres, of which fully 100,000 are not culturable for any purpose except grain-growing without the aid of irrigation.

The coast plains occupy the entire southwest portion of the county, and are shut off from the interior by the spurs of the Coast Range, through which the Santa Ana River backs on, with the character more of a mesa and less of an alluvial plain, until it runs into the coastal mesas of San Diego county.

Climatic peculiarities.

The stream of warm water which flows to us from the tropical regions of the Asiatic border of the Pacific makes the coast of California very different in climatic conditions from a similar latitude on the Atlantic. Climate being dependent upon the winds and the sun, as the winds on this coast are for half of the year westerly, there is little variation in the temperature from the northern to the southern boundaries of the State, except where modified by the physical conditions of the land. On the south, Point Conception is a dividing line, which separates the climate of Southern California from the more windy and foggy climate of the North. In California, to find a warmer climate, we don't go south, but west, to the sea, or east to the Sierras.

Water in California.

California owes much of the position which she occupies today to the help which has been derived from irrigation. Were it not for the utilization of the water of the many streams upon the apparently sterile wastes of the interior, the fame of California would not be chiefly confined to the product of her mines, and our position would not be half what it is. Three-fourths of our present agricultural development is certainly due to the care of water. The first irrigation in California, of which there is any record, was practiced under the direction of the Mission Fathers. In a few isolated localities it is probable that irrigation antedates the arrival of the priests. In early times, instead of regulating the flow of the water by furrow, lateral ditches or flumes, the land to be irrigated was simply flooded and the water allowed to run over the trunks of the trees and vines. No effort was made to learn at what intervals the application of water could be made to the best advantage. The heavy crust formed in a day or two after each irrigation was not broken up by cultivation, and as a consequence it became necessary to make more frequent applications of water. After longer, the practice of irrigation continued, thus exactly reversing the present practice. It was doubtless due to the excessive and ill-timed use of water that the orchards and vineyards about the old mission establishments so readily succumbed to disease and decay. Under natural conditions the oranges, olives, figs and other trees should have remained in health and fruitful condition for many decades. But as a matter of fact only a few unusually remains to be seen of the fruitful orchards which delighted those travelers who visited California during the first half of the century. The earliest American settlers adopted the same wasteful methods of the lavish use of water, so that it did not require any great length of time to appropriate all the water in the streams, and it was found that another source of supply must be sought. The unequal flow of streams was brought to the surface by artesian wells, the greatest development in this line having been made during the past 10 years, and chiefly in Tulare, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties. In Kern and Tulare counties there are an especially large number of very productive wells. In Kern, the average daily flow is 500 feet, and the smallest daily flow 300,000 gallons. There are but few which furnish less than a million gallons daily, while there is one that gives 8,000,000, and a large number whose daily flow is over 2,000,000, sufficient to irrigate several hundred acres of trees and vines. Very few efforts at finding artesian water have so far proved unsuccessful anywhere in California. The first experiments upon a large scale, in the construction of storage reservoirs, which is the practical subject of inquiry on the part of the Senatorial Committee, have been made in this State. Many engineering difficulties have been overcome, the subject of the construction of reservoirs has been carefully studied, and those who are now investigating the subject on behalf of the Government can find in actual operation here those systems of desert reclamation for which the world over the Government is asked. The storage reservoirs of this State are located in San Bernardino, San Diego and Merced counties. The most notable reservoir is the Bear Valley, in San Bernardino county, constructed at the very small cost of \$75,000. It has a maximum height of 60 feet, covers 2812 acres, and controls 21,100,000,000 gallons. The Sweetwater dam, in San Diego county, cost \$1,000,000, has a maximum height of 70 feet, covers 721 acres, and can store 5,820,000,000 gallons. The Merced reservoir covers 800 acres, and the amount in the Bear Valley reservoir. The superiority of the Bear River reservoir is simply due to the natural advantages of the site chosen, combined with the novel principle of engineering adopted.

THE THREE SOUTHERN COUNTIES—LOS ANGELES.

Those at all familiar with the early history of the State know that the founders of the missions began their work in what is now San Diego county, and that the name of the city is the establishment of the post at San Gabriel. Here they at once constructed irrigation works, the remains of which may still be traced, and by the aid of which they cultivated somewhat extensive orchards and vineyards. As at San Diego so at San Gabriel, when the lands of the missions were secularized, and the process of decay set in, almost the first thing to show the effects of neglect was the irrigation system. The most constant care is needed in order to keep even the primitive appliances then in use in any sort of condition, and with neglect the

aqueous of the San Gabriel Mission rapidly fell into ruin, and with them the orchards and vineyards.

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SAN DIEGO.

Naturally, in discussing the results of irrigation, one turns to the spot where it was first introduced into the State, and that is, in all probability, the vicinity of the old Mission San Diego. Unquestionably, one of the first things the padres did when establishing themselves in what is now California was to undertake the cultivation of the soil after the manner of the Indians, who were here before them. A garden, vineyard and gardens was a barren sheep range, affording but faint promise of what it was destined to become. A few of the early Spanish settlers had done a little irrigation in a desultory way, but hardly twenty acres all told were under cultivation. When the American settlers began coming in they had little capital except their energy, but they went to work with a will, and in a dozen years had begun a half century anywhere else than in California. The purchases of land under them are also required to buy water stock there, and are apportioned water at the rate of one inch to 10 acres. There is enough to cover about 10,000 acres, and the average actual charge to consumers is \$1.00 an acre annually. This charge is based upon the actual cost of maintaining the works and delivering the water.

Pomona affords one of the best examples of the effects of irrigation in reclaiming a desert that can be found.

Prior to the arrival of the padres, there was a barren sheep range, affording but faint promise of what it was destined to become. A few of the early Spanish settlers had done a little irrigation in a desultory way, but hardly twenty acres all told were under cultivation. When the American settlers began coming in they had little capital except their energy, but they went to work with a will, and in a dozen years had begun a half century anywhere else than in California. The purchases of land under them are also required to buy water stock there, and are apportioned water at the rate of one inch to 10 acres. There is enough to cover about 10,000 acres, and the average actual charge to consumers is \$1.00 an acre annually. This charge is based upon the actual cost of maintaining the works and delivering the water.

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there was a barren sheep range, affording but faint promise of what it was destined to become. A few of the early Spanish settlers had done a little irrigation in a desultory way, but hardly twenty acres all told were under cultivation. When the American settlers began coming in they had little capital except their energy, but they went to work with a will, and in a dozen years had begun a half century anywhere else than in California. The purchases of land under them are also required to buy water stock there, and are apportioned water at the rate of one inch to 10 acres. There is enough to cover about 10,000 acres, and the average actual charge to consumers is \$1.00 an acre annually. This charge is based upon the actual cost of maintaining the works and delivering the water.

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CAMPING OUT.

Life in the Summer Woods - The Bird's Song.

WHAT THE BIRDS SANG.
O, all the buds were swelling,
For 'twas the month of May,
And all the happy singing birds
Had something new to say.And the river ripples sing,
The joyous birds did sing,
And down the golden paths of light
The butterflies did come.And the flies within the sunshines,
Swung in and out between
The softly-shifting shadows,
Which dropped from branches green.The brook unto the sunshine,
Did trill its gladdest tune,
The bees amid the clover,
Made merry-voiced the noon.A pleasure boat was sailing
Adorned by the silvery waves,
Wheeled past the meadows wide—
Flowed its music over.The sweet and sunny meadows,
The May-time meadows fair,
Where poured the lark its music
Upon the summer air.The birds and bees and crickets
All sang a happy tune,And this, I'm sure, is what they sang:
"O, soon it will be June."

E. A. OTIS.

A friend has sent in a little sketch for our column, of life in the summer woods of Minnesota. The woods, especially those of California, are just the place for our boys and girls when the summer vacation is here. They are so restful, and yet so full of companionship. You can make friends with the birds, the bees, the toads and the frogs, and all sorts of little creatures. Nature is full of life, and of cheerfulness. I should like to climb amid the high Sierras every summer for a few weeks—up among the Big Trees and Yosemite, and farther on amid the mightier peaks that you can see rising 15,000 feet above the sea. There are great wildernesses of forests in that region, too, of pine, cedar and fir; where the wild deer run, and the bear stalks boldly, and on the crags above them is seen the wild mountain sheep.

I do not know much of the woods of Minnesota, but I know all about the woods of New England, where the maple grows, and the beech with its small, sweet nut, and the grand elms and poplars, the cedars and pines. I remember the spruce tree's gum which we used to chew, and the long, slender needles of the pine, so full of aromatic sweetness. I have not forgotten the "checkberries," or the "May flowers," and the wild strawberries, which grow in the paths down which the cows used to come from the pasture beyond the woods. I remember the robin's nests in the trees and the great moss-covered granite boulders; the little spring where the water bubbled up clear and cold and the moss grew green about it. Yes, I love the woods, and I wish I could get away and take every one of my boys and girls for a week's stay in one of our wooded cañons. But we will hear what this lady has to tell us about

CAMPING OUT.

"Miss Gardner, may I ask your grace to introduce your mother to us boys?" "My mother; oh, yes, certainly."

A merry party of a baker's dozen lads and lasses had gone out with governor and chaperon to make a lively time in the pine woods of Minnesota and to lay in a fund of strength, both mental and physical, for the next school year. Our speaker was a tall, lame youth of 18 summers. Fred Summers was a boy of more than ordinary capacity. When on the stump he tired every boy and girl in his boy friends, called him the "unattractive name of Latherwood, having reference to the not-easily-broken fiber of this brushwood. However, one of the girls resolved that Master Fred should not be sole champion of all their sports.

So Miss Ida Johnson rose early, took her cool sponge-bath, donned her Highland suit, and off she strode at a lively pace for an early walk before breakfast. These walks were fraught with profit to the young Ida, took basket and pad, and called at the various noted spots a distance of one and one-half miles, to fetch milk, eggs, butter, apples and fresh vegetables for their early meal.

Hard study had somewhat broken upon her usual good health, and her mother, though ill able to afford to send Ida out of town for the summer, had decided that this was the best thing to do even if the greatest sacrifice had to be made.

Ida was 10 years old now, but at the time she lost her father she but a slender child. Ida's true mother had died when she was only 3 years old, but a kind friend took her, an old schoolmate of her mother's, and cared for her as her own. The little girl soon learned to call her new-made friend "Mammy," and was quite happy in her new relation.

Miss Johnson had decided that her adopted child should have a physical development before she shall be entered as a member of society. So, consequently, she was allowed the full sway of the Johnson family.

Ida and her brother Lem had inherited this farm of 300 acres, and now come to try their skill in the delightful occupation of farming. Ida was given a sorrel-colored swabback colt, which her uncle Lem had christened Lazy Bill, simply because the colt had never seemed to have any ambition, and always came moping along in so lazy a gait.

Then, too, Ida has a Carlo, a big, ornate dog, for her bodyguard. No pretences could have been better attended to in Ida's estimation—in fact, all three were, or appeared to be, quite happy. Lazy Bill soon learned to regard his mistress as a friend, and would allow her to put the halter on his head, and then she would climb upon his bare back, with great glee, long before she had reached her fifth summer. Then all three would take long walks down in the woodpasture, would wade in the creek to their grateful satisfaction, and return to their home well tired, and a hungry young woman. We must not forget to say that Ida always provided a lunch for her mate friends. Lazy Bill was

made to carry a sack on his back, in one end of which was the golden corn and oats for the burden-bearer; and Carlo had his bread and butter, with a bottle of milk, to share with his thoughtful master. Thus six summers passed happily, our little girl growing and many kinds of flowers whose names had been made as familiar as those of her most intimate friends; but not a word in the books did she know! After having passed her 9th birthday she was allowed to go to school. Her progress was so rapid that she soon outran other children who had been in attendance for years.

At the age of 11 a little friend met a great loss in the death of her "papa," Miss Johnson's brother had taken a wife, and the sister left at liberty to find another field of usefulness. After finding a kind cousin, whose house in the great city of Chicago was open to Ida, Hilda Johnson took charge of a soldier's orphan's home. Mrs. Gardner's motherly kindness soon won the sore heart of poor Ida, and thus began the young girl's many and best friends.

At the age of 12 old Miss Ida entered the High School.

At the time of our introduction this good mother had appeared upon the scene in person.

She could not be quite content without the companionship of her adopted daughter, and then, too, her physician had recommended the Minnesota air for his patient. So the little girl had found a comfortable quarters for herself, and had excited no little comment in the camp of our young people. It was soon noticed throughout the camp that Mrs. Gardner would join the party at the noon hour with well-filled baskets, so that the caterers and cooks were to be released from their duties at this meal. This knowledge touched a tender chord in the heart of the young people, particularly for the old adage still holds true that "the way to a man's heart is through his stomach."

Those splendid dinners in the woods! Ah, how hungry one gets! If you had a perfect appetite, if you had Latherwood, "you should have the aroma of the woods to season it with."

The camp had been christened Camp Hope, for these young people had all gone out with the hope of a good time, and to gain strength for the future. Two weeks had passed, and good cheer was still to be had.

What was the reason for Ida's absence? She was manufacturing itself in sunburned faces and less fatigued in their long hunting and fishing expeditions. Ida Gardner had become the center of attraction in her long walks, and in the clever manner with which she managed her hook and line. The number of her successful bites had become quite a joke; also the skill with which she drove her hook and line, and the accuracy with which she managed her hook and line.

That was a happy summer for the young girl as well as for all the campers. It was given over to merry-making, and in addition many a sweet lesson did they learn from Nature's book. But how they all admired Ida. No one could but see that by so careful training in early childhood right principles would be well established to the honor of her painstaking godmothers.

"Mammy" Hilda had gone from one small child to one hundred and fifty motherless little ones, all of whom had passed all rights. Thus a halo of industry and cheerful obedience had placed one young girl on a fair basis of merited success.

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